LECOMPTON, July 10, 1857.

I begin to think there is some virtue in commites to wait on hesitating Governors. Since the Pro-Slavery Committee waited on Gov. Walker, fter the Big Springs Convention, he has been about as orthodox as Atchison or Stringfellow. His partisan efforts at Paoli were equal to the most fescitons touches of Gov. Shannon in his palmy days. His participation in the recent Pro-Slavery Nominating Convention was another decided step. While he denounces the Free-State assemblages as while he denounces the Free-State assemblages as "rebellious," he participates in the Pro-Slavery Convention. He assures them that he "will look to them," as a party, "to suppress all difficulties," and thanks them for their aid and "cooperation" in the "execution of the Territorial laws." The only other step in partisan weakness that was left to him was to congratulate them on the nomination. him was to congratulate them on the nomination, which he did. But here is the official report from

"His Excellency returned his thanks to the Na-The Union extra: "His Excellency returned his thanks to the National Democratic party of Kansas Territory for the experation whi h they had extended to him in the execution of the Territorial laws and his efforts to preserve the peace of the Territory. He said he intended to look to them for support in his efforts to suppress all difficulties and prevent a collision. He expressed his determination to labor, by all fair and honorable means; by argument; by appeals to the reason and patriotism of the people, to insure peace to Kansas, and remove all just cause of dissatisfaction. He stated his entire concurrence in the resolutions just adopted, which had reaffirmed the Cincinnuit just and thereby declared that the people of Kansas adopted, which had reaffirmed the Cincinnati plat form, and thereby declared that the people of Kansa should decide for themselves what should be thei form of government and their social institutions. In conclusion, he tendered his hearty congratulations on the results of the Convention, and expressed his suttre approval of the nomination they had made. During the delivery of his brief and admirable address, the Governor was interrupted by burts of applianse. If recumed his seat amid loud cheers."

The resolutions to which the Governor refers so approvingly are those adopted by the mongred Con-

approvingly are those adopted by the mongrel Con-vention of January, the basis of which was Stringfellow's resolution that none but sound Pro-Slavery men should be permitted to participate in it. But the Governor did not stand alone in this adhesion to the Pro-Slavery faction. Here is another portion of the report:

"Secretary Stanton was loudly called for, and re-ponded in his usual eloquent and able style, entirely oncurring in the action of the Convention, and con-ratulated them upon the harmony which charactered their deliberations."

To show that it was quite a "harmonious reunion,"

I give the only extra resolutions added to those

I give the only extra resolutions added to those adopted in January:

"Resolved, That it is the sentiment of the People of Kunan, that the Indian title to all lands in the midst of and lying around as should be extinguished, and their lands spend to the occupation and settlement of the active and enterprising ploneer, and that we arge upon the attention of the nominae of this Convention for Delegate to the Congress of the United States the importance of this matter, and instruct him to use all diligence in precuring the end desired.

"Resolved, That the People of Kansas claim, and are entitled to as many of the advantages and aids flowing from the General Government as have been received by other new Teuritories and other States of the Union, and that we further instruct on ext Delegate to Congress to me all exertions in securing to

provement purposes.

"Resolved, That the National Democratic party of Kansas Territory pledges itself to the support and maintenance of his Excellency Robert J. Walker in preserving the peace and harmony of Kansas, and in excenting the laws of our country."

So the Governor and the Pro-Slavery party are one. He relies on them, and they rely on him.
What makes the last resolution more famny is that it is incorporated and made part of the old batch, in which there is one asserting that the various offices in the Territory "of right enure" to the citizens of the Territory. The latter resolution was framed at the Territory. The latter resolution was framed at the time that Governor Geary had excited their suspicions and wrath, and when it was seriously

sted to elect a Territorial Governor. It is a matter of small moment that the Convention was packed. Only six counties were really represented in the Convention. Major Clark, who Bourbon. Fred. Emory, another marderer, represented Kiley; and so it was with the representation of some other counties, there being only a nomina of some other counties, there being only a homizing representation. Again: From Shawnee County they had every Pro-Slavery man living there, except three, and two of the number reported profess to be Free-State men when at home. From that county there were thirty-three delegates. As I have said, however, the Pro-Slavery party were there represented. A Convention in which such men as Sheriff Jones, Clark, Eucry, Clarkson, M'Lean, Jenkins, Marshall, Tebbs, Anderson, Butcher and others figure, is not liable to the charge of being "mixed." A fair sprinkling of Missouri, half-and-

half residents, were in it.

That Gov. Walker should thus have identified bimself with such men and such measures, is an insion. He identifies himself with the usurping party, concurs in their action, and assures them that he will look to them in case of difficulties. It is hard for some men to act with dignified impartiality. is still barder to judge the actions of a political trickster. On one hand, he assures the people that they shall have "fair elections," and that the popu-lar will shall regulate their affairs. On the other, he leagues with usurpers and murderers, and calls on them to aid him in maintaining their usurped au-thority and laws which make the ballot-box a farce. Walker tries to keep his action with these men as secret as possible, and no inconsiderable part of their

Conventions are merely secret caucuses.

Meanwhile, he is still intriguing to break down the Free-State party. Not, as formerly, by appeals to the people, or interviews with men of tried character. The meanest, weakest and most mobile of those professing to be Free-State men are his agents. those professing to be Free-State men are ins agents. Recently, the editor of a paper published in the interior of Kansas informed me that Brown of The Herald of Freedom had tried to induce him to join what he styled the "Walker party;" had told him that a new party was to be formed, and that the Tepeka Constitution was to be abandoned, and the State organization broken down, and that this "Walker party" would be dominant.

Walker party" would be dominant.

In the same way an ambitious young politician, formerly obtaining a fair share of the confidence of the Free-State men, has been laboring to have the ensuing Convention which is called to nominate State officers so packed that it will abandon the State organization, and nominate him as candidate for Territorial Delegate in the Fall. While this pseudo "Walker party" is trying to hew its way into the Free-State ranks, Gov. Walker is giving in his adhesion to the regular Pro-Slavery party.

A gentleman who recently went from Bloomfield to Kaneas, writing to a friend under date of June 12,

1857, says: Last Monday was the day for the election of Box Lest Monday was the day for the election of Border-Ruffian Delegates to attend a Convention to draft a Border-Ruffian Constitution. I have not heard the result of any district but this. There are four townships in each district. There are about 75 voters in this district, or what the Pro-Slavery party called voters. (We Maine boys are not considered voters, because we are not Pro-Slavery, but I reckon we shall vote next Fall.) I did not attend the election, but some of our men did. Two Border-Ruffian Judges presided over the election, received, sorted and counted the votes, and the Border-Ruffian Delegates were declared unanimously ejected. The whole rumber of votes votes, and the Border Rutlian Delegates were declared manimously ejected. The whole number of votes thrown was two, they having been thrown by the Judges themselves. The next day one of said Judges started for the County Court to return the votes, but when he got there he found his returns were not signed by the Clerk, and consequently he had to return. The County Court is in Claytonville, and the Court was to be in session that day, but when the people arrived the County Judge was not to be found. His name is Clayton, and we have since heard from him. He is in Jail in Chicago for passing counterfeit money. He of-Jail in Chicago for pessing counterfeit money. He of-fered the jailor or officer that had him in custody \$50 to let him off, but he could not come it in Northern H. Scois. All the above facts are strictly true.

[Maine Republican Christon.

RURAL MORALITY OUT WEST IN OLDEN TIMES. "Uncle, how much shall I charge Bill Bird for a pig."
The reply was: "Go and talk with him and find out how he feels. If he wants it awful bad, charge 50 ents; and if he would like it right well, but could do without it, charge 37 cents; but if he don't care about the much, nohow, charge treenty-free cents. The hade was made by the above rule. The negro boy had but a quarter, and it was that or no trade; so he got the pig, and my uncle the praise for his benevoFROM BOSTON.

From Our Own Correspondent.

BOSTON, Thursday, July 16, 1857. Some graceless wag, in whose irreverent eyes an acquaintance with the parturition and habits of turtles is not the highest achievement of human knowledge, has been amusing the town by pasquinading in The Traveler the Cambridge Spiritual Commisrien. He pretends to reprint an original account of somewhat similar commission of Venetian pundits appointed to examine and report on the Mariner's Compass soon after its invention in the thir-

teenth century. The account begins by stating that one Marcus l'aulus, by whom is probably meant Marco Polo, had given out that a wire balanced on a bit of wood did, without any visible cause, arrange itself in a line due north and south. This gross and palin a line due north and south. This gross and pal-pable absurdity, so contrary to all experience and to all the laws of nature and the dictates of common sense, &c., as The Boston Courier would say, had nevertheless, by the aid of jugglery and the testi-mony of a cloud of witnesses ignorant of the true art of observing, gained grea credit with the credulous multiple and are given. multitude, and even with some who ought to have

known better.

At length, to check the delusion which was really becoming serious, a committee of four doctors was appointed, or rather self-appointed. The chief of these was "the learned Helvetius," which is evidently Swiss for Agassiz. "He had more than "all men pryed into the sea cattle yeleped the crab "said that the them." "and the turtle:" and, moreover, "he knew the "relation of the Moor to the baboon"—an allusion to Agassiz's ethnological nisiseries. Next was the Professor Bore, "whose intellectuals were a ma-"chine to mark out the path of the "comet, that he should not hit the moon and who did ever chew upon the roots called cubes. And to most his teachings were emetical and inflicted the torturing dolors of the calculus, which is a species of gravel. And from the bitterness of the roots which he chewed upon, and "the pain of the calculus in his head, he was "times cholerick." A not inaccurate description

of Professor Peirce.
Then there was the Alchemist Hippoporoswhich I take to be Greek for the Chemical Professor Horsford-" who taught the young Venctians that the lime and the vinegar would fizzle; and though the might not arrive at the elixir, he well knew "the might not arrive at the cixir, he well knew that lithotomy would sometimes bring to light the "philosopher's stone." Compounding together two distinguished naturalists, the writer continues:

"And there was the Doctor Ghoule, cunning in bugs and the cryptogamie of plants, for one so young, and well knowing the stars and the mys-teries of the Chaldeans." Dr. A. A. Gould, noted for his pursuit of natural history, and Dr. B. A. Gould the astronomer, are here mixed together. The latter was on the Committee.

atter was on the Committee.

"And added to them, to hold their treasure, was ye noted civilian Lumpe, who would have been a greate bard, if urkind rature had not refused him ye power of language and ye giftes of imagination. For ye trunkmakers did much affect his poemes, which are many, and are by them handed down to our day. And alle these persons, about somewhat egged on by their adjusters, and a war many war which is a light many to the control of the committee. And alle these persons, and the variety of their self-esteem, as was meet, were ye instruments of others, above all of a learned Greekan, a merry man of a pleasant wit, albeit he was a scholard, and valiant at potte and trencher, and who, with Lumpe and others, whilom merged in things Politticke, were wont to play prettily on a penny trumpet yeleped 'Ye Currier,' airerse tunes at ye same moment."

Lumpe and the Grecian are obviously Lunt and Felton. The narrative proceeds with the colloquies of the various Doctors in true Boston "Currier" style, showing that they alone know how to observe, and demonstrating, on strict scientific principles, that ordinary people's eyes were not to be trusted; that the movement of the wire or needle by an invisible force was absurd and impossible. After much talk, pro and con, the Doctors at last gave a challenge and offer to Paulus, or any of the believers in the compass, of "five hundred shin-"plasters, a Venetian coin of great value," if they "will make the compass to budge an inch to
"the north under the rules and condi"tions that we will impose." Some of the
believers would have dissusded l'aulus (who appears to represent Dr. Gardner) from accepting the chal-lenge, under the pretext that the compass sometimes rejused to work, and that only certain needles of wire enjoyed the magical faculty of pointing to the north, and that he was too little versed in the matter to know all the possible and impossible conditions. Confident in his compass, Paulus, like Dr. Gardner. ran for luck, in defiance of "conditions." The Committee of Doctors was too much for him. They resorted to counteracting influences as unwittingly, perhaps, as did our late Cambridge Committee, when dealing with the mediums.

"Ye compasse was sette upon a table, before which, to protect it from ye machinations of ye infamous horde of Paulus, was stretched a grating of steel wire. And lo! when they were cutte offe, by this means, from their devylishe trickes, ye compasse would never budge, but pointed to ye Easte, as it had been sette downe, though ye experiment was continued and ye civilian Lampe held ye shinplasters in ye bosom of kis tunic, many days!! And thus was Antichriste overthrown, and ye lying invention of ye compasse yproven a delusion; and ye Doctors and ye blowers of ye trumpet achieved much glory; and ye grateful people accrued them with medales of bulke-kes hide, and decreed that they might thereafter, forever, appear in public and on ye canals of Venice with pointed caps, like ye mitres of ye Jewish pricethood, and ye sound of ye bells went with them."

The Venetian Committee, however, had tempore

The Venetian Committee, however, had temporarily better luck than our Cambridge doctors, for though the corspass ultimately prevailed over their scientific arguments and demonstrations, they appear to have carried the people with them, and to have checked the delusion for a time; while in our have checked the delusion for a time; while in our day the "investigation" into the claims of Spirit-ualism has only resulted in calling attention to the subject and multiplying the number of believers. OLIVER.

OUR INLAND PORTS OF ENTRY .- The inlabitants of Chicago are just now in a state of excitement caused by the arrival at that place on the 14th inst. of a schooner laden with hardware and cutlery direct from Liverpool. The Madeira Pet, 123 tuns burden, is hailed as the pioneer of an immense foreign trade soon to be opened between Chicago and Europe. She is the second vessel that has made the passage between the two cities, the bark Dean Richmond, which sailed last year, being the first. There were great reoicings on Tuesday among the mercantile portion of the community-the captain of the graft was introduced to the Board of Trade by her British Majesty's Consul at that port, and was received with cheers. The Board passed a series of resolutions expressive of the interest they took in the event; and the vessel was visited during the day by large crowds of the turious and speculative. The sanguine inhabitants insist that their European commerce must soon become immense-their Canadian neighbors must facilitate it by enlarging the Welland locks and increasing the capacity of the Georgian Bay and Ontario Ship Canal. Capitalists and business men generally must give the subject careful consideration. Railroads rivers, lakes and canals may suffer, but Chicago shall go ahead-in which direction, by the by, it has been proceeding for the last few years with some rapidity.

CHRIST'S CHURCH, RYE .- When this place of worship was erected a few years ago, the bailder failed to carry out the plan and specifications as regards the shape of the spire. The gentlemen composing the Vestry of the church expressed their dissatisfaction at the time with the manner in which the work had been executed, and have since had the spire taken down and rebuilt according to the original plan, which makes it twelve feet higher than before. The improvement is nearly completed, and presents a striking contrast with its former dumpy appearance. The spire is now considered one of the handsomest to be met with of corresponding hight. In addition to paying off a debt of \$2,000, the Society have just purchased an organ at an expense of \$1,400, and contemplate under taking another important improvement at an early day, viz: inclosing and benefifying the church grounds; in the furtherance of which project it is probable that a fair and festival will shortly be held by the adies connected with the church.

THE SEVENTEENTH WARD RIOT IN-VESTIGATION.

INQUEST PEFORE CORONER PERRY. The Coroner's inquest in the case of John Muller, who was killed in the late riot in the Seventeenth Ward, was continued on Saturday morning before Coroner Perry, in the Court of Sessions building in the Park. The evidence as elicited was very importact, inasmuch as it went to show that deceased was shot by one of the rioters from the second story window of a house in Avenue A.

Anson Gillet, sworn—I live at No. 355 Bowery; am a policeman of the Seventeenth District; I was on patrel on Second avenue about a quarter past seven o clock; there was a boy who came running up Fourth street; the boy reported there were three policemen down there in Avenue A—they were killing them; I started and ran as fast as I could; when I got down to Avenue A, I met two or three policemen and two prisoners; it was about half a block; I passed right down and when on the corner of Avenue A and Fourth street saw a great many there; they seemed to be men and their wives looking on; when I passed to be men and their wives looking on; when I passed to the corner of Fourth street there was a stone thrown from the top of the house; the house was on the southwest corner; the stone was coming from the west side of the roof of the top of the house; it struck the sidewalk behind me, and struck me in the heel up inting Anson Gillet, sworn-I live at No. 355 Bowery; am of the root of the top of the house; it struck the sue-walk behind me, and struck me in the heel i pointing to that part of the boot); as I said before, I was on the corner of Avenue A; there was quite a col-lection, and I requested all to leave; I begged of them to leave; some did and some did not; I passed through the crowd, some did not: I passed through the crowa, quite a large concourse of people, and requested them to leave: then I turned and came back, and saw stones fly from the same direction I saw at first; I saw quite a collection of officers, who got together on Fourth street and Avenue A: as I was passing up, and stones come from tops of buildings, and Mr. Hadney stones come from tops of buildings, and Mr. Hadney stones come from tops of buildings, and Mr. Fourth street and Avenue A; as I was passing up, saw stones come for m tops of buildings, and Mr. Hadden was struck and he fell; I heard several reports of firearms, but where they came from I did not know; there were ro officers there then, at least but one; I did not think any of the reports I heard were in the induction of the point of the management of the managemen us to march forward; he was the ad of us; we marched down shortly, and we all stopped and requested the crowd to disperse; I should think Capt. Hartt spoke two or three times very loud; I saw stones also fired from the same building I saw them first come from; we were then ordered to march forward and disperse the crowd from the middle of the street; when we reached the front of the south-east corner of Avenue A and Fourth street, I saw a man at a window right in front of where I stood; he fired either a musket or a rifle from the window, and as he fired my attention was called to Capt. Hartt; I supposed he was the victim; it occurred to me so; it was the first shot at that house I heard; I heard one or two he was the victim: it occurred to me so; it was the first shot at that house I heard; I heard one or two before; I should say I stood right before him then, opposite the window; I should think Capt. Hartt was ten or twelve feet ahead of me; as I cast my eyes on him I saw a man still further on the walk, near the edge of the stoop, fall; he had no coat on; was a large-faced men, stout, thick set, not very tall; the man was falling as I was looking for Capt. Hartt: I did not hear a pistel fired before he fell; I was so excited I could not say; they then moved off to the north-east corner; I heard them come back, and we all fell in together; after I came from the corner, we marched down Avenue A toward Third street, and as we came down there were volleys of large stones and bricks, which came on us with great violence; I was injured myself very much, and even until now so feel the effects I am not able to do duty; we passed down and cleared the sidewalk as well as we could: we went down, don't recollect how far; we returned and came back, and marched by Fourth street again; that is about all occurred that I know; there were fifteen or twenty persons about the man whom I saw shot; Capt, Hartt stood to kay right, and the man was four or six feet from Capt. Hartt, but I could not say exactly.

Coroner—Where did Capt, Hartt stand? A. Near the standard of the six of the capt.

Coroner—Where did Capt. Hartt stand? A. Near the sicewalk; he was down Avenue A, from the win-dow, I did not know how far: I again heard a shot

dow, I did not know how far; I again heard a shot fired; I was in the street in Avenue A then.

Q. I understood you to say Fourth street; you could not be in Avenue A and Fourth street at the same time. A. I do not understand the street very well; I was a good deal excited; I was in Avenue A near where Fourt street crossed.

To a Juror—I was on Avenue A, in front of it.
Coroner—What direction did that come from?

Witness explained by stating it came from a window, and the shot was at an angle fired down toward the side walk; Capt. Hartt stood toward Houston street,

withese spinned of stading to a ward with the sidewalk: Capt. Hartt stood toward Houston street, twelve or fifteen feet distant; it was but a short distance from where the man fel; Capt. Hartt was on the east side of Avenue A; the man fell on the east side of Avenue A; the man fell on the east side of Avenue A; Idid not come from the Station-House with Capt. Hartt; the man who fired must have been at an angle, and fired down; the man was not immediately under the window.

Juro:—Where do you say the shot came from? A. The shot came from the south-east corner of Avenue A; could not say which window it came from; it might be the second or third.

Juror—Did you see any blood? A. Yes; when I returned a second time I saw some blood; could not say how the wounded man lay; he was trying to get up on his hands and knees; I am certain he was not directly under the window; I thought it was Capt. Hartt who was shot, as several threats had been made against him two or three days previous.

gainst him two or three days previous.

Q. What was done with the man? A. I turned and dispersed the crowd on the corner; I cannot tell what ders not to fire, and to put up their pi

Jurer-Did you carry a pistol? A. I carried a pis-ol, but did not draw it through my pocket. Jurer-Did you see any other officer have a pistol? A. Yes, I saw one other officer draw a pistol, and heard the report, but could not be positive if I saw any officer fire. Concer—Were you hurt much? A. Yes, I was

hurt on my legs, knee and breast, and so hurt I can-not turn in my bed; my wife has to raise me; it seems to be (pointing) in here on short ribs; Mr. Bigelow is

to be (pointing) in here on short ribs; Mr. Bigelow is my physician.

Juror—Do you know of any other policeman hurt?

A. Yes, Mr. Davis was hurt on the head; Mr. Hedden was hurt badly, also Mr. McMillen there (pointing to an efficer in the Coufrt) is another who was hurt, and several more whose names I do not know; there were six or seven pretty good knecks on the head; Mr. Hedden has not left his bed since.

The Coroner stated that he had received word from the physician of Hedden it was doubtful if he would live; he had nervous symptoms, and was in a critical position.

position. Juror-Did you know who hit you? A. Could not

teil.

The next witness examined was Thoe. H. Brigges, who, being duly sworn, deposed as follows—Resides at No. 111 Second street; the house I live in is a bearding and day school, and is the tallest house about there; I was up in my bedrecom in the upper story, reeding, and heard great shouting and hurraing from Fourth street and Avenue A; I went on the roof of the longer and any area. there; I was up in my bearcoin in the upper sorty, resding, and heard great shouting and hurraing from Fourth street and Avenue A; I went on the roof of the house, and saw some men running up Fourth street, who I thought were police; after that I heard shots fired; then the noise subsided; I went down stairs and said to the principal, "I will go out;" I then walked to Avenue A to see what the trouble was, and had bees there but a short time when I met a number of persons at the corner inquiring what was the matter; I advanced up Avenue A to the corner of Third street; as much as twenty minutes must have elapsed since I left the house until the police appeared; lots of persons were collected at the corner discussing about the disturbance; about that time there was no noise, no shouting, no hurraing, nor any trouble whatever while I was there; I stood on the southwest corner of Avenue A and Third street; at the corner where I stood there must have been thirty or forty policemen; they formed in twos, and rushed across the street to the butcher's shop; as the pelice were coming up Avenue A a crowd of people were running through the middle of the street, flying from the police; but those who stood on the sidewalks they let them pase; as they ran across to the butcher's shop, some of the police commenced to fire on the crowd where I stood; they were about three feet distant. I saw a man shot; he was just such a man as I saw bleeding with a hole in bis neck; he was a tall, heavy man: I saw them firing on their return, but I will do them the justice to say that there was then firing from the house tops; the man did not fall when he was shot, but ran alorg with the crowd; I heard people say close by me a man was shot, and I knew he was the same man I afterward raw curled up near his own house: I saw him sally back and then run with the crowd; he was within ten or twelve feet from me; the way was clear when the police ran toward the butcher's shop; the riot I saw was not the first of it.

The witness was then cross-exami

The witness was then cross-examined as follows: Q. What did the man do when he was shot?

gan to disperse down Avenue A.
Q. Which way did the man go! A. He went with
the crowd toward Houston street. Q. How did you know he was shot! A. I have told on that before: I saw the police fire, and immediately heard semebody say close by me, "Here's a man

Q. What further did you see that made you believe the man was shot! A. Nething more at that time; I saw the man afterward lying on the sidewalk; I was left rearly alone on the corner, and went into an entry where there were some women and two or three

O. Where were the police standing when the shot

was fired? A. They were in a line across Avenue A, and from Third street came toward Second street.

Q. Which way were they facing? A. Facing toward Second street; I was standing still at that time.

Q. Did the police stand still when they fired. A. They did.

Q. Were the police standing still, do you say, when they fired? A. Some of them were, and some were in notion; they formed in line to cross the street, and ran ever to the butcher's shop two by two, pretty solid, and some of them, as they got in the middle of the read, wheeled around and fired, facing down Avenue A. Avenue A.

The Coroner said he could make nothing of this
The Coroner said he could make nothing of this

witness's confused statements, but Juror Whalen was of epinion that it was a clear statement, and very im-Q. How many fired? A. It is hard for me to say,

Q. How many fired? A. It is hard for me to say, but I certainly saw three or four five; they were facing down Avenue A when they fired, the people flying before them.

Q. Were they firing at the people flying before them I A. Well, I thought so.

Q. How many shots did you hear fired? A. I heard from 15 to 20, I think, in the whole.

Q. Where were the police relative to your position when they fired? A. I stood about seven feet from the corner, in Avenue A, just below Third street, toward Second street, and the police across the street were in line with me when they began to fire; the police fired down Avenue A. police fired down Avenue A.

Q. Where d d the man stand that was shot! A.
Ten or fifteen feet from me down Avenue A, on the

Jurer Whalen-Did I understand that the police all fired down the middle of the street ? A. I think some of them came pretty close to me; I retreated into the

entry.

Q. Did not you say the policemen turned when they fired? A. I did; understand me—they were all runfired! A. I did; understand me—they were all running toward the north-east corner, and some of them, as they ran two by two, turned around and fired down Avenue A, when they were near the middle of the street; they did not all fire—perhaps a dozen of them stood still.

Q. How many turned and fired? A. Some dozen Q. How many turned and fired? A. Some dozen stood still fill the rest fired, and then all went down Avenue A; I think not more than four or five fired; Avenue A is ordinarily very much througed: it was then more througed than usual; the officers first ran acress the street, as if they wanted to catch somebody at the butcher's shop; the first intimation I had of the police was the crowd coming down the middle of the road, and manediately I saw the police cross Third street to the corner where I stood, and make a rush across in an ablique angle to the north-east corner, to the butcher's shop, and as soon as some of them got into the middle of the road they wheeled around an fired into the mob; the man that was shot went with the crowd on the sidewalk; when I went down Avenue A and stood by the man that was shot I saw the nue A and stood by the man that was shot Police coming up, and they fired again, but this time I saw a pistol go off over their heads; they walked down Avenue A after the first time they fired; I knew one of the policemen who was there as a Whig; he is with me, and I will not tell his name unless I am

Coroner—We don't recognize politics here.

Jacor—Will you tell his name! A. I am not compelled to tell.

Juror—Is he here? (The Coroner desired all the Police efficers in court to stand up.) A. He is not

here.

A juror appealed to the Coroner to know if he was not obliged to tell!

Coroner—I have decided that question before on yesterday. If the witness wishes to tell the name I suppose none of the Police will object. A. No, I will not; I won't single him out; I think he was the only

not; I won't single him out; I think he was the only officer I knew among them.

Coroner—How soon did you arrive? A. I suppose I arrived in five minutes after the man was shot.

Coroner—Where was he? A. He lay partly toward No. 29 Avenue A.

Coroner—Were any Police about at the time? A. I did not recognize any about him, but the Police had not returned; I did not remain more than some minutes; they were sponging him, and trying to stop the bleeding, and I presently saw four or five men march with him to the Doctor's.

Coroner—Could you recognize the man? A. I could not get a fair look at him, there were so many about; I cannot say any more positive than they said he was shot.

he was shot.

Juror-Was the man you saw after the same as

Juror—Was the man you saw after the same as the man you saw before? A. Yes.

Juror—Did you see any one throwing stones at the Pelice? A. I saw no person throw stones; the crowd was very peaceable.

Juror—When you heard "man shot," did you turn round and look at him? A. (excitedly) I did.

Juror—Yeu stated the man—shot was a large man is being a large.

in shirt sleeves.

Ceroner—He has not said as yet he saw any man

Coroner—He has not said as yet he saw any man shot.

Officer William J. Fountain of the Seventeenth Ward Police was the next witness examined. He was duly sworn and deposed as follows: Reside at No. 105 Easer, street; am police officer of the Seventeenth District; I was on duty on Sunday about 7½ or 7½ of clock; I heard firing from the corner of Avenue A and Fourth street, south-east corner; there were half a dezen shots, one a musket shot from the top of the house; I saw stones thrown, and heard them strike the sidewalks around me and middle of the street; I sid not see officers fire; I did not hear firing come from officers; I did not hear Capt. Hartt tell the men not to fire; as I stood fronting the corner-house, I heard shots behind me which appeared to come from the torth-west corner; when I came down from the Station-House with Sergeant Lockwood, we charged into the crowd, and got as far as the corner of Avenue A and Fourth street when we became surrounded by a dense crowd firing and throwing stones, which got to be so hot we were obliged to retreat up Fourth to be so hot we were obliged to retreat up Fourth street; after Capt. Hartt came on the ground, and we were proceeding down Avenue A, I heard a number of boys or young men, who appeared to be leading the crowd, exclaim, "Let's at them, Forty's," which I understood to allude to a gang known as the "Forty Thicves," so called. Witness went on to give a relation of fects similar to those made already by other witnesses.

vitnesses.

Juror—Did you carry a pistol? A. No, I don't carry one.

Juror-Did not the officers carry pistols? A. Can't say if any officer carried one; haven't been in office before, and don't know as to their carrying pistols.

Q. Did you recognize any of the old police there?

A. No: I did not know the man was shot until the

Q. Were you not a member of the old Municipal Po-lice? A. No, I was not. Nelson Mott, policeman, testified that he saw the man lying at No. 29 Avenue A, on Sanday evening, on the sidewalk or platform; there were other officers

the sidewalk or platform; there were other officers with him and a crowd around; saw no one strike the man or any one else in that crowd; passed along immediately; think I saw one woman with him; I received a ball in the heel of my boot at the corner of Avenue A and Fourth street.

The Coroner—It has been said that while Muller was lying there, a policeman struck him on the head. It is important, if so brutal an act was done, it should be known, and I will be obliged to Captain Hartt or any other person who will furnish me with evidence on that point.

Witness continued—That neighborhood is generally

on that point.

Witness continued—That neighborhood is generally quiet, but there was often a bad crowd about that particular corner; I saw none of the old police; I had a pistol, but did not use it; others of the police had their nistols out. heir pistols out. Chauncy Edwards, residing in Bushwick, sworn—Is

chausey Edwards, residing in Bushwick, sworn—Is a policeman of the Seventeenth Ward.
Q. Did you see the man, Muller, lying in Avenue A in Sunday last? A. I saw a man lying there.
Q. How lorg was you there? A. About twenty nimites.

While we were clearing the crowd away, near the While we were clearing the crowd away, near the micile of Avenne A, between Third and Fourth streets, some one sug out that one of our men was being beat, and we turned back, when I saw the wounded man a second time; saw a great crowd around this man who was lying in front of No. 23 Avenue A; I had a fair view of the man, and I did not see him struck; on the opposite corner from where i was standing, I saw a man throw a stone from the roof a house; Captain Hartt distinctly ordered his men not to fire on the crowd.

not to fire on the crowd.

To a Juror—Did you have a pistol? A. Yes.
Q. Did you fire it? A. I did.
Q. How many times did you fire? A. I fired off two barrels.
Q. Who did you shoot at? A. I fired at a man who was throwing stones from the roof of a house in Avenue

who did you shoot at ! A. I fired at a man who was throwing stones from the roof of a house in Avenue A, on the west side, near Third street; I saw three men here, but only one throwing stones.

Q. Did you fire any more that day! A. No, Sir.
Q. Did the man leave when you fired! A. Yes.
Q. Did you hit the man you fired at! A. I believe ot.

Themas H. Carle sworn-I was at the disturbance on Sunday evening; heard shots fired; they came from south-east corner of Avenue A and Fourth came from south-east corner of Avenue A and Fourth street; saw them firing from the house tops, behind the chimneys; saw stones thrown from the house tops, and also from the crowd; I cannot say as I did hear firing from the crowd or the street; I saw firing from the windows second house from the corner, going towards Third street. Q. Which side! A. The left hand side going down; witness heard Captain Hartt give orders to his men to put up their pistols; it was on Fourth steet, near Avenue A; there were four or five police had their pistols out; there might have been half a dezen; I do not know if all did so or not. I saw firing frem the officers; it was on Fourth street, near the corner of Avenue A, near the Dutch theater; they fired in the air, towards the tops of the houses, where the other firing came from; the other pistol firing was on the opposite side of the street; there were four or five

shots fired by the efficers; I told them there was no use in firing up there, they would not hit any one, as the men were out of the way, behind the chimney.

Q. Were there any people in the windows when the police fired?

A. There were persons in the windows women and children.

Q. Did the police hit any one?

A. I know they did

Juror—Had you a pistol? A. I had not; I wore a badge and a white hat, the same as the Coroner.
Juror—You had no pistol? A. I had not.
Juror—Do you know any other of the police who wore a white hat? A. No; I was the only one who

had one.

Juror--When did the firing begin? A. About a quarter to 8 o'clock; the first firing I heard was better firing at the house.

Juror--Did you see any throwing of stones? A. Yes, I saw persons in the crowd throwing stones; I arrested one who was doing so; almost all the trouble was better the dead fourth streets. I was hit with stones.

ween Third and Fourth streets; I was hit with stones in Fourth street.

Juror-When were you struck? A. It was after the firing against the house I got struck.

Juror—Did you see other officers hurt! A. Yes,
there were others hurt: saw none of the officers strike

there were others hurt; saw none of the officers strike any person; saw them push people away.

John Adams, sworn; Reside at No. 136 Pearl street; was formerly efficer of the First Ward; was at the scene of the affray on Sunday last; saw firing of pistols; they came from second house in Fourth street, corner of Avenue A; the shots came from second story window; I saw the man fire; witness explained the manner in which the man fired, the pistol being held out in his hand, pointed to the sidewalk, and several women in front of him; the man fired three shots in succession toward the sidewalk; there were many on the sidewalk at the time; took them to be a crowd or mob; I saw Capt. Hartt about; he was standing a few feet from me; the pistol was pointed toward us (pomob: I saw Capt. Hartt about; he was standing a few feet from me; the pistol was pointed toward us (police) or rather me: I think the bail hit the sidewalk if it hit anything; I saw a man stoop apparently to pick something up, and just as he was in the act of throwing forward staggered as if he was shot; the report was that of a musket, louder than a pistol.

Coroner—What kind of man was he? A. He was a stout man, wore a white shirt and white speckled vest; he was in his shirt sleeves.

Juror—When did the man fall? A. When I heard the report of the musket or rifle, I saw the man fall right backward very helpless.

Coroner—Were there stones thrown? A. The missiles came down quite fast, stones, brickbats, iron pot and bettles, so that we had to clear out of the way to save ourselves.

Juntor—An juron pot? A. Yes; I saw an iron pot

pot and bettles, so that we had to clear out of the way to save ourselves.

Juror—An iron pot? A. Yes; I saw an iron pot thrown, and it fell near me.

Juror—Where was the man standing who was shot?

A. I think the man was standing between the boundaries of the two houses from the corner.

Juror—You mean the second house in Avenue A?

Juror—You mean the second house in Avenue A.

A. Yes.

Juror—Was Captain Harit near? A. I think he
stood about 12 or 14 feet from Captain Harit.

Juror—What window was the shot fired out of?

A. The second story.

Q. Where were you standing? A. About 15 feet
from the corner of Avenue A, on the side-waik.

Juror—Did you see the man afterward? A. I saw
the man who was shot lying in front of the door, just
about the same place where he was shot.

Juror—Were there any officers there? A. Yes; my
attention was called on hearing they had one of our
officers there killed.

attention was called on hearing they had one of our officers there killed.

Q. Did you see any officers with pistols? A. I saw two or three with pistols.

Juror—Had you a pistol? A. I had, and I am sorry it missed fire.

Juror—Why? A. A man took up stones and flung them at me, and as he sought my life I would have defended mine, and would have shot him if the pistol had not missed fire.

Juror—Were you struck with a stone? A. Yes; I was knecked dead on the sidewalk, across Capt. Harti's feet.

Hart's feet.

Juror—Did you try to kill the man? A. I pointed the pistol with the intention of killing him; I dodged the stone he hurled at me; I dodged him, but I intended to kill him; Capt. Hartt did not order us to fire, the second he ordered us to halt.

tended to kill him; Capt. Hartt did not order us to fire, but when we got near the scene he ordered us to halt, and said he never saw the time he could not get the mob to keep down for him, and if they did not keep down to take our clubs so (describing) between our hands and press against them; they caught me by the coat collar and seized my club.

Q. Did you use your club? A. I did when they caught hold of it and tried to take it from me; I raised it then and struck at them and hit them.

Q. Were there stones flying at this time? A. Yes.

Q. Were you cool? A. I was; I made up my mind to stand by my captain at any risk.

Thadde us M. Hall, being duly sworn, deposed as follows—I reside at No. 70 Sixth street; I am a brother of the man who testified yesterday; I was in the neighborhood of Avenue A during the riot of last Sunday.

Q. Did you hear any firing? A. I did.

Q. Did you hear any firing? A. I did.

Q. Did you hear any firing? A. I did.
Q. Where did it come from? A. From the crowd corner of Fourth street and Avenue A.
Q. Did it come from the policemen? A. No; it came from the mob.
Q. How many shots did you hear? A. Five or six.
Q. Did you see any stones thrown? A. I did.
Q. Where did they come from? A. I could not any.

Q. Did you hear any firing before the stones hrown? A. I did not.
Q. Did you see any one injured? A. I did—one man in Fourth street; he was one of the mob; he was

leeding from the forehead.

Juror—Did you see any one strike that man? A. I Q. Did you see any of the officers fire? A. No. Q. Did you hear anyorders to fire? A. No. Q. Did you see them using their clubs? A. No.

ey only pushed the mob while I was there.

Q. Did you see any of the officers have pistols? Q. Did you see any shots from the housetops? A. I

Q. Did you see any of the officers injured? A. I did not.

Coroner Perry here stated that he had been inquiring of Messrs. Blunt & Syms, the guasmiths, relative to the bullet found in Muller's body, and learned from them that there were none of Colt's revolvers which would admit a ball of its size and weight; that they thought it belonged to a single or double-barreled pisture of the same to say a very level.

tol, and not to any revolver.

One of the Jurors here produced a revolver which he said would admit a ball five eighths of a grain heavier than that which was extracted from deceased. Coroner Perry-Now, gentlemen, we will adjourn until 2 o'clock on Monday morning, in the theater in

Fourth street.

CORRECTION.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribuna.

Sir: In your report of my testimony before Coroner Perry, in the matter of the death of Muller, I am made to say, "I have patients in the injected district [Laughter]" I thus appear to speak of the German district with a sort of medico-political snear, or as mistaking the word injected for the word disoffected, and was render myself contemptible for my ignorance of my own insquage.

I did not use the word injected nor the word disoffected, nor any other word descriptive of that part where the riot occurred. I said neighborhood merely.

So far from having any contempt for the Germans, I hold them in very high estimation for their intellect and skill. For myself, I do not happen to be one of the Hazelines I was educated in England, at a college where "significatio que copia er borum" was well attended to.

Yours very respectfully, JNO H. SHEARMAN.

No. 137 Fourth accesse. N. Y., July 18, 1857.

A FIRE-EATER'S ANECDOTE OF GOV. WALKER—ONE OF WALKER'S "OPERATIONS."—For ourselves, we scknowledge an inability to discriminate between the public and private character of an individual, in so far

or WALKER'S OPPLATIONS.

acknowledge an inability to discriminate between the public and private character of an individual, in so far as to agree that he may be a sooundrel in one capacity and a patriot in the other. That Gov. Walker is not a man of the highest principle of personal honor will sufficiently appear from the following narrative of one among many similar financial exploits:

When Robert J. Walker was Senator from Mississippi, he ascertained that an old gentleman in Middlesex Caunty, in this State, was disposed to sell a large estate in negroes. Accordingly, in company with a colleague in the House of Representatives, Walker made the cld gentleman a visit and, after a protracted nego istion, succeeded in purchasing the slaves. And he got them on good terms, for the old gentleman—a devoted Democrat—was charmed by the graceful condescension of the distinguished senator. The aggregate price of the negroes was something more than \$40,000, for which Walker gave a note or draft payable in New-Orleans. But the old gentleman would not sell his slaves except on the condition that they were to be kept together on a plantation in the South. Well, the slaves were taken to New-Orleans, were put upon the block and dispersed to the four winds—the purchaser realizing a considerable profit by the transaction." The note or draft matured, was presented for payment, was protested, and from that day to the present time not a cent has been received either by the old gentleman or his heirs, for \$50,000 worth of negroes! Meanwhile, Walker has lived in affluence, and is believed now to be a millionaire. Wil some of Walker's apologists impeach the correctness of this story? Let them try it. The substantial truth of the statement shall be verified by testimony which nobody can question. But this is only an isolated instance. There were many such in Walker's career, of which the history may yet be written. Is that the sort of person to whom the Administration should confide a responible public trust! (Richmond South, July 10.

ADDRESS OF A CULPRIT.—A maid hooked one of the best of her mistress's dresses the other day; but the affair was passed over because it was done benind the lady's back, so there was nobody to testify to the

THE BROOKLYN WATER-WORKS.

These Works, which at the time of the appointment of the Commissioners were in the hands of the Nassan Water Company, passed into the possession of the City of Brooklyn a fortnight ago last Thursday; and ast week the entire sewerage of the city was put ander the management and direction of the same Commis-

sioners. Operations for the supply of Brooklyn with water were commerced about a year ago, but the Works are now in so forward a state that the Commissioners determined to call upon the municipal authorities to inspect progress. Accordingly an expedition set out on Friday morning last, consisting of Mayor Powell ex-Mayors Wall and Lambert, the Brooklyn Common Council and several other visitors, and, in order that everything night be explained to their satisfaction, the Commissioners and the corps of Engineers accom-panied them. The Chief Engineer of the Croton Board, Mr. Craven, who is also Consulting Engineer of the Brooklyn Works, was among the visitors.

The large party, numbering close on a hundred in-dividuals, filed numerous carriages and wagons. The procession left the neighborhood of the City Hall at a. m., Mr. Lash, Secretary to the Commissioners, being Marshal. The first point visited was the great Ridgewood Distributing Reservoor, which will hold some 170,000,000 gallons. This portion of the Works progresses but slowly, owing to the heavy rains prevaent during a few months past. After examining this section during some considerable time, the visitors entered their carriages and drove off toward the lower end of the conduit, where the different engineers explained to their satisfaction the manner of constructing the aqueduct. Having visited two sections out of the eight into which this portion of the work is divided, they drove off in the direction of the principal Supply Reservoir (Baiseley's Pond), which they reached to-ward noon. The Commissioners had made couple arrangements with respect to dinner and other refreshments at this spot; in two large houses, one at each end of the pond, a substantial meal had been provided, and the company were not backward in availing them-selves of such kindness. It was our fortune to be focated for the neuce at the establishment owning to Mrs. Downbam as landlady. She and her handsome daughters did the honors of the occasion to a very convivial party, numbering over fifty hungry individuals. Champagne had been provided for some few gentle-men who affect that deleterious compound on such oceasions; it is due to them to say that they were strictly temperate in the use of the liquid. Warmed into be-nevolence by the dinner, the company adjourned to the pond, and forthwith commenced imbibiog water from the spring running through it, in order to test its purity, &c. Numbers of them drank the liquid when it had assumed a peculiar brown, or rather golden tinge, subsequently asserting that it was superior to the purest Croton they had ever tasted. Certain it is that the water in the springs is of great purity, softpess and abundance, and superior, as Mr. Craven assured our reporter, to that furnished to the City of New-York. The visitors continued their visit to all the other

ponds which will for the present be used. Most of them are now drained out, and Baiseley's, which covers forty acres, will be in a finished state toward the end of the year.

The Commissioners have determined to connect the various pends with the aqueduct by means of an open canal, graded to a fall of two inches in the mile, with a bottom only four feet wide. The various engineers on the Works disapprove of this plan, and it is hoped that the canal will be set aside and the aqueduct eventually carried along the whole way.

The visitors returned home after a ride of twenty miles into the heart of Long I-land, at 10 p. m., thoroughly satisfied with their excursion and the near realization of a water supply for the City of Brooklyn.

CRICKET.

Saturday was a grand day with the Cricketers of Long Island, as well as with many of New-York, who visited them-made so by the playing of a match upon the grounds at Bedford between Eleven of the Brook-lyn Club and Fourteen of the Manhattan Club of New-York. The day was rather too warm to be comfortable for the players, but a large number of visitors availed themselves of the shade furnished by the numerous trees that surround the grounds. The match was won by the Brooklyn Club, with six wickets to go down. The victory entitles them to no little credit, as having been gained over fourteen opponents and that fourteen assisted by Crossley and Harry Wright, who had been engaged for the occasion. The best score of the day (26 in both innings) was made by Byron, included in which he made one beautiful hit for six runs. Mac, making (not out) 19; but in the second he was not so successful, being bowled by Crossley for a round O. Crossley did fairly with the bat, and placed 16 upon the score; but Harry Wright-generally sure of honorable number of runs-was unfortunate, being run out in the first innings for 7, and bowled in the second for nothing. We present the score:

MANHATTAN.

First Innings.

c. Whatton b.Scott 6
Is, run cut.

Trun out.

Bishop, c. Hudson b. Scott.

Wright, c. Garrisen b. Scott.

Tun out.

Crossley, b Scott.

Sch. Byton.

Williamson, run out.

Sch. C. Wilson b.

Williamson, run out. Crossley, c. Wharton b. co.
Reyrolds, run cut.
Wright, run out.
Bishop, run out.
Ebery, b. Byron.
Williamson, c. Wilson b. Whater Tripht, run out Quartley, b. Whaten Quartley, b. Whaten 2 Weston, b Scott rner c Hudson b. Wharton Total..... Total of both innings. Total DEATH OF A CHILD IN THE CARS. -On the morning

DEATH OF A CHILD IN THE CARS.—On the morning of the Fourth, a lacy, carrying an infant ten months old, bought a ticket for Chickensti, and took her seat in the train at the P. Ft. W. and G. R. R. Depot, Allegheny City. Before starting the conductor, Mr. Samuel McCleary, passed through the cars, and, on looking at the child, informed the mother that it would not live many hours, and advised that she had better lay over until the next train. The lady replied that she was obliged to go to Cincinnati as soon as possible, and even if the child died on the way. Mr. McCleary, on hearing this determination, provided her with a comfortable seat in the front part of the car, comparatively free from dust, and laid the dying infant on another immediately in front. At every stopping-place this gentleman furnished some things which he thought would conduce to the comfort of the little one and ease its passage from this terrestrial life to that celestial one which we are told is to last forever. Its pulse continued to grow weaker, and as the "front of human fright, all bunyand with that celestial one which we are told is to last forever.
Its puise continued to grow weaker, and as the "iron horse," with a load of human freight all buoyant with hope and health, was nearing Crestline, the soul of that infant fied to the God who gave it. So life and death jostle each other! Mr. McCleary then asked the mother if she would not wait at Crestline for the next train, as it would be difficult to travel with a dead child unceffined. She replied that it was absolutely necessary to go right through without delay. dead child uncommed. She replace that it was associately necessary to go right through without delay. He then told her to take the body in her arms and cover it with a shawl, and, on arriving at Crestine, made the other conductor acquainted with the singular incident and circumstances. And so, with the corpse in her arms, the bereaved mother sped on her way to Circinnati.

Mesers. GERR & HURLBURT, No. 191 Mair et., new Post-Office Building, Harryone, are Agents for the sais of The

THOMAS BOOTH is our Agent in TRENTEN, N. J., for the cole